have to bear. They are subject to all sorts of exactions and impositions beside. For rent, etc., they must always pay more than the whites. They are fair game for all sorts of rascals, from highwaymen and camp-robbers to those who go round with revolvers in their hands personating tax collectors. To rob these timid people, who, even in their own defense, will seldom fight, unless in overpowering numbers, is comparatively safe; nor, unless a white man happens to witness the operation, is there any danger of subsequent punishment, for in the courts of California the testimony of a Chinaman cannot be received against a white. A strong effort was made at the last session of the California Legislature to get through a law permitting Chinamen to testify against whites in cases of cutrage upon them; but, though the bill passed the Senate, it failed in the Assembly, the real cause of the defeat being the anti-Chinese feeling, though the opposition was ostensi-bly based upon the ground that the Chinese have no regard for the sauctity of an oath, which indeed is the case. In any matter in which they are interest-ed, they can bring up a cloud of witnesses on either

But though the Chinese in many parts of the Paeific coast have been treated badly enough, a most exaggerated idea upon this subject prevails in the Fast. It is not true, as is sometimes asserted, that a Chinaman cannot walk the streets of a Pacific town without being insulted or assailed. One cannot walk half a block in these towns without meeting a Chinaman, and in any part of San Francisco, at any time, day or night, Chinamen (though boys occasionally shy stones at them) are much safer than are strangers in New-York.

strangers in New-York.

As the competition of Chinese labor with white labor has become more general and threatening, the feeling against them has become correspondingly intense. But a counteracting feeling in their favor has also been developed. While making enemies of the workmen with whom they come into competition, they have made friends of the employers, who found a profit in their labor, and as they have become massed in the employ of great corporations, and in

massed in the employ of great corporations, and in the cities, they are more easily protected.

There is now more reason for an anti-Chinese feel-ing in California than at any time before; and that ing in California than at any time before; and that feeling, though less general, may be more intense, but it certainly is not as powerful as it has been, and it is doubtful if it could at present secure the prohibition of Chinese immigration, even were there no Constitutional obstacles in the way; though should such an issue come fairly before the people, the prohibitionists would have a clear majority. There are too many interests becoming involved in the employ ment of Chinese labor to make this feasible, unles ment of Chinese labor to make this feasible, unless by some sudden awakening to their danger the working classes should be led to such thorough union as should make numbers count for more than capital. From the great corporations, like the Central Pacific Railroad and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, or the large manufacturing establishments, like the Mission Woolen Mills or San Francisco Rope Works, to the families of moderate incomes who employ a Chinese servant, or the journeymen harness maker, who takes his work home, and teaches four or five Chinamen to help him there, a very large and powerful class, rapidly becoming larger and more powerful, is directly interested in maintaining their right to avail themselves of Chinese labor; and this class is further reënforced by those who will prospectively profit by the cheapening of wages, and those whom political sentiment has led to an acceptance in all its fullness of the doctrine of the equality of races. And further still, the trine of the equality of races. And further still, the prejudices of race and religion are, strange as it may seem, to a certain extent themselves enlisted in "John's" defense, and there are not a few stanch supporters of Chinese immigration and employment who base, or at least defend, their views by the assertion that "a Chinaman is as good as an Irishman," with the implication that he is a good deal better. THE WAGES QUESTION.
It is obvious that Chinese competition must reduce

are in solvious that Chinese competition must reduce wages, and it would seem just as obvious that, to the extent which it does this, its introduction is to the interest of capital and opposed to the interests of labor. But the advocates, upon the Pacific coast, of the free introduction of these people hold that this is not so, and, insisting upon the literal acceptance of the half truth that "the interests of labor and capital are identical," are no that a reduction of wages by fal are identical," argue that a reduction of wages by this means will be of real benefit to the community at large, by attracting capital and stimulating pro-duction, while it will do no harm to the working classes, as the lessening of the cost of production will so reduce prices that the laborer will be able to pur-chase with his lower wages as much as before. Ac-cording to them, the saving effected by the use of cording to them the saving effected by the use of low-priced Chinese labor is precisely the same as that effected by the use of machinery; and as the introduction of machinery has resulted in increased comfort and employment for all classes, so, they argue, will the introduction of Chinese labor result. For, say they, the occupation of the lower branches of industry by the Chinese will open opportunities for the displaced whites in the higher, giving them employment as foremen, superintendents, clerks, etc., when they lose it as journeymen mechanics.

This, I believe, is a fair statement of the opinions held by a large and powerful class, and, inasmuch as they are the opinions of such a class, are put forward by the most influential portion of the press, and advocated by many who claim the position of public teachers, they are worth an examination in detail. And as in examining them we touch upon questions which are and would be of general interest, even if there was not a single Chinaman in America or any prospect of one coming here (and also for the sake of

prospect of one coming here (and also for the sake of prospect of one coming here (and also for the sake of preater clearness), let us eliminate at first the Chinese and local considerations, and treat the general problem. If a general reduction of wages would, as is claimed, work no hardship to the laborer, because prices would fall in the same proportion, then the converse is true that it would work no benefit to his converse is true that it would work no benefit to his employer—as his receipts would diminish in the same ratio as his expenses, while the power of his capital would not appreciate, and no increase in production could take place. If this position is correct, then the knotty labor question is indeed solved; the interests of labor and capital are indeed identical. Provided the movement be general, to raise wages as high and as often as asked, would be only an act of empty complaisance on the part of employers; to submit willingly to any reduction, only cheap courtesy on the part of the employed.

This fallacy rests upon the assumption that all profits, reuts, &c., would be reduced by and in the same proportion as the reduction in wages, which is manifestly absurd. Nor, when we speak of a "general reduction of wages" in the sense the term is used in

manifestly absurd. Nor, when we speak of a "general reduction of wages" in the sense the term is used in this discussion, do we mean all wages; but only the wages of manual labor. Wages of superintendence, the professions, etc., would be unchanged, and could only be affected indirectly and after some time by a reduction in the wages of manual labor.

And as consumers constitute a larger body than laborers, even if consumers got the whole benefit of the reduction in the cost of production consequent on the lowering of wages, it is evident that the laborer's gain as a consumer would be less than his loss as a laborer. It requires no argument to show that to take \$5 a day from five men, and to divide it again between them and two more, would be a losing operation to the five.

between them and two more, would be a losing operation to the live.

But consumers would not necessarily get the benefit of any part of the reduction in cost of production.
The whole benefit would at first go to employers in
increased profits. Whether any would subsequently
come to consumers would depend upon the competition which increased profits caused. The more general the reduction of wages, the longer would it take
for this competition to be felt; for if wages sank
equally and profits rose equally, there would be no
inducement for capital to leave one occupation and
seek another, and the fresh accessions of capital to
produce competition could only come from abroad or
from new savings.

produce competition could only come from abroad or from new savings.

Plainly, when we speak of a reduction of wages in any general and permanent sense, we mean this, if we mean anything—that in the division of the joint production of labor and capital, the share of labor is to be smaller, that of capital larger. This is precisely what the reduction of wages consequent upon the introduction of Chinese labor means.

There is a certain apparent similitude between the effects of machinery and lower priced labor upon the cost of production, and the argument that they are the same misleads many, who, accepting as an axiom

the same misleads many, who, accepting as an axiom that the use of machinery cannot in the long run in-jure labor, conclude that the introduction of Chinese labor cannot. But there is a wide and radical differabor cannot. But there is a wide and radical difference between the operation and the results of these two causes. The first, the use of machinery, operates primarily upon the production of wealth and only incidentally upon division. The second, the reduction of wages, operates primarily upon the division of wealth, and only incidentally upon production. So far as the manufacturer is concerned the operation was the regular the same a reduction of 30 per cent may be precisely the same, a reduction of 20 per cent in the wages of his hands reducing the cest of pro-duction to him as much as the introduction of ma-chinery which would give an increase of 25 per cent in the result of the same labor, with this additional advantage, that the reduction of wages would not rebe precisely the same, a reduction of 20 per cent advantage, that the reduction of wages would not require the conversion of any circulating capital into fixed capital, which the purchase of machinery would. But here the parallel ends. To the community at large there is a gain in the introduction of machinery; there is none in the reduction of wages. Machinery which will increase the efficiency of laber 25 per cent adds at once and continuously one-fourth to the production of wealth; and everybody will ultimately be the richer for it. A reduction of wages 20 per cent adds nothing 39 production, and while some will become the richer for it, it will only be because others become poorer. In the one case production is increased, purchasing power is incaeased, and capital is increased, and so, as we have seen it, the demand for labor becomes greater, and its remuneration larger; but in the other case neither production, purchasing power, nor capital are increased, and the results are very different. By imagining the operations of either in a community of limited numbers, the distinction can readily be seen.

There is a tendency of wages in different industries

is the least burden which the Chinese in California a counter tendency. Where the reduction of wages extends to all the trades of a community, Where the reduction of his counter tendency can only arise from he attraction of capital from abroad, and the eduction in the supply of labor by increased emi-tration, decreased immigration, and an increase in he ratio of deaths to births, caused by the reduced omfort of the masses. But where an unlimited sur-ly of cheap labor can be drawn from abroad, one of oly of cheap labor can be drawn from abroad, one of the elements necessary to create this counter tendency is wanting in either of the cases we have supposed. Capital may be drawn from other avocations to those in which a reduction of wages has been effected by the employment of Chinese, and the white laborers previously employed may be driven to other occupations; but so long as China can furnish a supply of labor equal to the demand, wages will not rise again, the only effect of the transfer being to decrease gain, the only effect of the transfer being to decrease again, the only effect of the transfer being to decrease capital and increase the supply of labor in other trades, and thus to reduce wages in them also. And if the increase of the white population is checked, so long as no check is imposed on Chinese immigration the demand for labor cannot gain upon the supply. The only effect will be the substitution of a Mongolian for a Caucasian population.

That a reduction of wages through the employment of Chinese labor will increase the aggregate of pro-

of Chinese labor will increase the aggregate of production there is no doubt, and thus far its advocates are right. Capital would be made more efficient, and new capital be attracted from abroad. But whether ome capital would continue to increase at its former rate may well be doubted. The savings of employers would be more, as their profits would be more; but the savings of the laborers (which, through the medium of loan societies, &c., become as much part of the active capital or "wages fund" of the community as the savings of any manufacturer) would be less, and, in the case of the Chinese, would be sent abroad and lost to the country. Whether the increase of production thus brought about is to be considered a benefit to the community depends upon our idea of "what constitutes a State." For this increase of production we must pay a high price, one of the smallest items of which, in my opinion, will be (if the substitution of Mongolians for Anglo-Saxons goes far enough) the utter subversion of Republicanism upon the Pacific, perhaps upon the

To make places in the higher occupations for the whites who are displaced by the competition of nese labor, will require (even admitting them to be qualified for these higher occupations) a great in-crease of production and a very large Chinese population. This idea supposes a state of society similar to that of which the would-be founders of the South-ern Confederacy dreamed, where the laboring masses are of one race, the ruling and employing classes of

Even in a society of this kind, those of the superior race who fall from or are unable to gain the position allotted to them must sink to the level of the inferior. The great Chinese labor based empire of the Pacific must, if ever established, have its poor whites just as South Carolina and Georgia had theirs. But the displacement of whites which the introduction of Chinese labor will cause on the Pacific slope, great as it must be, will be slight compared with what it would effect in a thickly-settled country. The coolies will rather take the places of whites who otherwise would come hereafter, than of those now there. And in the present population, the class which will gain by Chinese labor, as compared with the class which will lose, is larger than on the Atlantic side. For the Pacific coast is a new country over which its present population is sconting and prospecting not only for that which is valuable now, but for that which will be made valuable by a greater but for that which will be made valuable by a greater pressure of population. There are thousands and thousands of men who would not be counted as capi-talists in a strict enumeration, but who hold lands, mines, water privileges, &c., which a large popula-tion and low wages would make valuable. The interests of these men are with the capitalists, forming, with the other classes to which I have alluded, a combination so powerful as to neutralize any effective opposition to the introduction of Chinese; for as the General Government ties the hand of the peo-ple of the Pacific coast in this matter, effective re-sistance to Chinese immigration must be extra-legal. And thus it is that the resistance to Chinese immigration is weakening in our Pacific States.

gration is weakening in our Pacific States.

Capital clearly perceives that its interests lie in the free admission and introduction of these cheap workers, and, though labor may oppose it, yet, with the weight of the General Government and the sentiment of the nation thrown in favor of capital, there can be but one issue to the struggic. In every instance in which battle has been joined on this matter, labor has, as usual, gone to the wall. Chinese eigar-makers have been beaten; but the Chinese monopolize the trade to-day. The Foncer Woelen Mills were once burned to the ground because of the employment of coolies; but they were rebuilt, and, like the other woolen-mills, employ as many Chinamen as they can. A year ago, when Chinese graders were first set to work in San Francisco, the displaced Irishmen mobbed them; but the strong force of po-Trishmen mobbed them; but the strong force of po-licemen with which it was then necessary to guard them is now withdrawn, and the Chmaman is rapidly taking the place of the Irishman. When, a few months since, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company discharged its white firemen and bired coolies, the coolies had to be smuggled aboard the ships, but now they come and go in peace. And so on. The sticks in the bundle are broken one by one.

PROSPECTS OF FURTHER IMMIGRATION.

All the Chinamen now in our Pacific States come from the single Province of Canton; the whole seaboard of China and Japan is yet to draw from. The cost of the passage is a great obstacle, but improvements in marine machinery, with the establishment of new steamship lines, will rapidly reduce this; and as the desire to avail themselves of Chinese labor increases among American employers, the contract system, managed either directly or through the metaptical contract in the contract of th PROSPECTS OF FURTHER IMMIGRATION ium of the Chinese Companies (who are abundantly able, without the intervention of special laws, to enforce all contracts with their own people), will enable many to come over who could not advance the price of their own passage. The Chinese Companies and capitalists already bring over many in this way, and a perfect system of peonage is maintained

and a perfect system of peonage is maintained CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE.

The population of our country has been drawn from many different sources; but hitherto, with but one exception these accessious have been of the same race, and though widely differing in language, customs, and national characteristics have been capable of being welded into a homogenous people. The Mongolians, who are now coming among us on the other side of the continent, differ from our own race by as strongly marked characteristics as do the negroes, while they will not as readily fall into our ways as the negroes. The difference between the two races in this respect is as the difference between an ignorant but docile child, and a grown man, sharp but narrow-minded, opinionated and set in character. The negro when brought to this country was a simple barbarian with nothing to unlearn; the Chinese have barbarian with nothing to unlearn; the Chinese have a civilization and history of their own; a vanity which causes them to look down on all other races, habits of a civilization and instery of their own a sample access them to look down on all other races, habits of thought rendered permanent by being stamped upon countless generations. From present appearances we shall have a permanent Chinese population; but a population whose individual components will be constantly changing, at least for a long time to come. A population born in China, reared in China, expecting to return to China, living while here in a little China of its own, and without the slightest attachment to the country—utter heathens, treacherous, sensual, cowardly, and cruel. They bring no women with them (and probably will not for a little while yet) except those intended for purposes of prostitution, and the children of these, of whom there are some hundreds in California, will exercise upon the whole mass but little perceptible influence, while they will be in all respects as essentially Chinese as though born and reared in China.

To a certain extent the Chinese become quickly

nese as though born and reared in China.

To a certain extent the Chinese become quickly Americanized; but this Americanization is only superficial. They learn to buy and sell, to labor, according to American modes, just as they discard the umbrella-shaped bat, wide drawers, and thick paper shoes, for the felt hat, pantaloons, and boots; but they extern all their essential habits and modes. paper shoes, for the feit hat, pantaloons, and boots; but they retain all their essential habits and modes of thought just as they retain their caes. The Chinaman running a sewing machine, driving a sand cart, or firing an engine in California, is just as essentially a Chinaman as his brother who, on the other side of the Pacific, is working in the same way, and with the same implements as his fathers worked a thouthe same implements as his fathers worked a thou-

the same implements as his actives worked a character sand years ago.

IMMORALITY.

Their moral standard is as low as their standard of comfort, and though honest in the payment of debts to each other, lying, stealing, and false swearing are with the Chinamen venial sins—if sins at all. They to each other, lying, stealing, and false swearing are with the Chinamen venial sins—if sins at all. They practice all the unnameable vices of the East, and are as cruel as they are cowardly. Infanticide is common among them; so is abduction and assassination. Their braves may be hired to take a life for a sum preportionate to the risk, to be paid to their relatives in case of death. In person the Chinese are generally apparently cleanly, but filthy in their habits. Their quarters reck with noisome odors, and are fit breeding-places for pestilence. They have a great capacity for secret organizations, forming a State within a State, governed by their own laws; and there is little doubt that our Courts are frequently used by them to punish their own countrymen, though more summary methods are oftentimes resorted to. The administration of justice among them is attended with great difficulty. No plan for making them tell the truth seems to be effective. That of compelling them behead a cock and burn yellow paper is generally reserted to in the Courts.

A great many good people doubtless fancy that they see in this migration to our shores a provideatial opportunity for the conversion of Asia to Christianty; but a more intimate acquaintance with the Chinese in California would probably induce a modification of this sanguine expectation. Though here and there there may be an individual exception, the Chinese among us will, as a rule, remain the heathens they are. If any progress is made in their conversion, it will be in China, not in America.

The Chinese seem to be incapable of understand.

they are. If any progress is made in their conversion, it will be in China, not in America.

The Chinese seem to be incapable of understanding our religion; but still less are they capable of understanding our political institutions. To confer the franchise upon them would be to put the balance of power on the Pacific into the hands of a people who have no conception of the trust involved, and who would have no wish to use it rightly if they had—would be to give so many additional votes to the very different. By imagining the operations of either in a community of limited numbers, the distinction can readily be seen.

There is a tendency of wages in different industries to an equilibrium, and of wages in general to a level which is determined by the relative proportions of capital and labor. The effect of a reduction of wages in certain trades only is to attract capital to and drive labor from these trades, this increase of demand and decrease of supply at once causing.

votes and they could be protected in voting, there are none of them who would object to being naturalized every hour in the day. The swearing required is nothing to them, and as for identification, all Chinamen look alike to the unpracticed eye. At present, law or no law, the Chinese on the Pacific coast could not vote, unless between lines of bayonets; but this does not prove they will never vote. Who could have dreamed ten years ago that the slaves of the South would now be the voters?

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?

Take it in any aspect, does not this Chinese que tion merit more attention than it has received? little cloud now on the far Western horizon, does not bid fair to overshadow the whole future of the Republic † The 60,000 or 100,000 Mengolians on our Western coast are the thin end of the wedge which has for its base the 500,000,000 of Eastern Asia. The Pacific is 6,000 miles wide, but steam is practically reducing it to the limits of the ancient Mediterranean, and it rolls between countries were the reward of labor is at its maximum on the one hand,
and at its minimum on the other. Give natural laws
free play, and over the sea, from west to east, will
sweep greater hordes than ever followed the sun
across the plains of Asia. The day has gone by when
the sword determined whether a given soff should
breed Celts or Saxons, Huns or Gauls, Goths or Romans; but the weapons of peace are no less effective uas for its base the 500,000,000 of Eastern Asia. mans; but the weapons of peace are no less effective than those of war. The wild mustard can crowd wheat from the field; sheep may drive from the paswheat from the field; sheep may drive from the pas-ture the stronger or; the locust may put the buffalo to flight. Like these the Chinaman can live where stronger than he would starve. Give him fair play and this quality enables him to drive out stronger races. One hundred thousand Mongolians on the Pacific coast means so many less of our own race now and hereafter to be. Five or six millions would mean that all but the crown of the body politic should be Mongolian; would mean a British India mean that all but the crown of the body politic should be Mongolian; would mean a British India instead of a New England upon our Western shores.

Let no one imagine that this is a mere local question. If the Rocky Mountains interposed forever an impassable barrier to Chinese immigration it would still be, economically, socially, politically, a matter of the prinost national importance affecting vitally still be, economically, socially, politically, a matter of the utmost national importance, affecting vitally every part of the Republic. As the Colonies were at first compelled againt their will to admit negro slaves, so have the people of the Pacific States been denied the newer to prohibit in its early stages this influx of Mongolians. Whether they would prohibit it now, if they could, is questionable. In the natural course of things they will learn to prize what they at first hated. The East will be clamoring for restriction upon Chinese immigration, the Pacific—with its capital invested in Coolie labor, if not its whole social and industrial system raised on that basis—will cherish it. California, Oregon, and the great States yet to be, will not easily forego the advantage which cherish it. California, Oregon, and the great States yet to be, will not easily forego the advantage which enables them to undersell Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania, in the markets of the continent, and even England and Belgium in the markets of the world. And then? The old quarrel between the North and the South renewed between the East and the West. And, it may be, with a different section.

In truth it is not to be wondered at that Chinese In truth it is not to be wondered at that Chinese immigration should find so many advocates in the Pacific States. With their unparalleled natural resources, an unlimited supply of this cheap labor will make of them beyond all question the most remunerative field in the world for the employment of capital, where the rich will get richer with unexampled rapidity. California will not only become a great mining and a great agricultural State, but a great manufacturing State; controlling by virtue of her cheap labor the immense market opening in the heart of the continent, and competing successfully with New and Old England almost to their doers. Let but the introduction of Chinese labor go a little further and the same change which was wrought in Let but the introduction of Chinese haof go a fitter further and the same change which was wrought in Southern sentiment regarding Slavery by the inven-tion of the cotton-gin will be completed on the Pacific in the feeling toward Chinese labor. In the early days of California, the same party which en-deavored to divide the State for the purpose of estab-lishing Slavery in the Southern portion culcavored lishing Slavery in the Southern portion endeavored to legalize the coolie-trade. It would not be surpris-ing if the effort were ere long renewed by a different class and with better chances of success.

But the Rocky Mountains inter-ose no barrier to Chinese immigration. This cheap and effective labor finds a limitless field in the whole Union. Not only on the sparsely populated Pacific coast, where labor commands higher rates than anywhere else in the commands higher rates than anywhere else in the world, but in the most thickly settled Eastern States, the Chinese with their economical habits can always secure remunerative employment if allowed to freely enter the market, and will crowd white labor to the

enter the market, and will crowd white labor to the wall. I came across the continent in December last with probably the first Chinaman who ever made the overland trip. Many more will follow him, the stream will gradually increase, and the operatives, mechanics, and laborers of the East will find in the markets for their labor competitors who will willingly work for rates on which they would starve.

Nor will this take long to effect. The great interior basin has already its Chinese population, extending as far as Salt Lake. Before a month has passed the Chinese graders of the Central Pacific will have met the Irishmen of the Union Pacific, and the great highway which is to link the two seas will be completed. The new towns along the Platte will then soon have their Chinese quarters, and ere long a Chinaman will have ceased to be a curiosity in the villages of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, where last December men, wemen, and children gathered around Ah Kee.

Ah Kee.
Our matufacturers have talked of the pauper labor of Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield. Here is cheaper labor at their doors! Labor which will deem itself well remunerated by wages upon which En-Ah Kee itself well remunerated by wages upon which English operatives could not keep themselves out of the poor-house—which will not agitate for its "rights," form trades' unions, or get up strikes; which will not clamor for eight-hour laws, but which will labor without murnur 12 or 14 hours a day, not even asking for Sundays; which is patient, submissive, enduring, with the patience, submissiveness, and endurance which countless ages of tyranny have ground into the character of the down-trodden peoples of the East. Here is labor to break our virgin soil, to clothe the foot hills with vineyards, work our poorer mines, and make the alkali desert blossom like the rose; labor to take the place of that of the slave in the cotton and rice-fields of the South; labor which, efficiency considered, is even more economical than that of the slave. And labor of which there is a never-failing supply.

nomical than that of the slave. And labor of which there is a never-failing supply.

And here, too, is another potent force, more potent than any of those now operating, to accelerate the prevailing tendency to the concentration of wealth —to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; to make nabobs and princes of our capitalists, and crush our working classes into the dust; to substitute (if it goes far enough) a population of serfs and their masters for that population of intelligent free-men who are our glory and our strength; to rear an empire with its glittering orders round the throne, and its prostrate people below, in place of the Re-public of Washington and Jefierson.

It will not go far enough—it cannot go far enough for this, unless it is indeed written that the youngest

born of the nations must in its early manheod follow the path and meet the doom of Babylon, Nineveh and Rome—unless our boasted civilization carries with it the seeds of its own destruction, and is to serve but stronger race, in what may now be to us a far-off cor-ner of the world. But without looking so far, here plain to the eye of him who chooses to see, are dragons teeth enough for the sowing of our new soil—to ger-minate and bear ere long their bitter fruit of social disease, political weakness, agitation, and bloodshed; to spring up armed men, marshaled for civil war. Shall we prohibit their sowing while there is yet time, or shall we wait till they are firmly imbedded, and then try to pluck them up† HENEY GEORGE.

PATENT LIFE PRESERVING CAR. PATENT LIFE PRESERVING CAR.

Mr. B. J. La Mothe, of this city, has invented
and patented a metallic, car for which he claims valuable
fe preserving advantages. The frame of the newly inented car consists, of numerous and continuous soft steel
ods, placed traversely and lengthwise of the coach, and
estened together by "tie-blocks;" thus avoiding all the
gebieness incident to boits, screws, rivets in the present
ystem of car construction. By means of these "tielocks," each joint in the frame is rendered self-sustainne, and consequently a new mode of connection of exblocks," each joint in the frame is rendered self-sustaining, and consequently a new mode of connection of extraordinary strength is secured, which prevents any weak joint whatever in the structure. The frame thus constructed, is covered with thin sheet metal, which forms the exterior of the coach—lightly ornamented—and its interior is lined with non-conducting material. The faventur claims that the metallic car is one-third lighter than the wooden car now in use; that it is fire-proof; and, being framed, so to speak, of one continuous steel frame (the rods of which possess a tensile strength of 193,000 lbs. to the square inch, as proved by recent experiment), that it offers all the security to life which can be afforded by toughness and durability of structure in a passenger car. The benches and trucks are constructed on the same plan, and it is claimed that the new car in complete trim, will be far more handsome, easier of motion, and stronger than any yet invented. The Flushing Railroad, has, we understand, ordered one car, according to Mr. La Mothe's model.

has, we understain La Mothu's model. A QUEER STATE OF TRADE IN TEXAS. The following letter was recently received by Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., from a correspondent in

Galveston, Texas: Galveston, Texas:

Allow us to give you a little general information.

1. There is not a hat maker or dresser in the city. 2. There is but one man doing business in ice, therefore a monopoly:

3. There is but one gas company in the city; gas very high.

4. There is not a fertilizing manufactory in the State; bones plenty.

5. Not a tailow chandler in the State doing business.

6. Not a brick maker here; shell and sand a plenty.

7. Not a broom maker.

8. Not a patent turning lathe that turns by pattern.

9. Not a shoe factory in the State.

10. Not a carriage or furniture, or musical instrument factory.

11. Not a dry dock to repair vessels in the city.

12. Not a paper mill in the State.

We find the following in The Hearth and Home for May 1:

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Horace Waters, Plano and dealer, No. 481 Broadway, failed in 1844 aways.

## MAY FASHIONS.

The newest silk goods are pin-head checks of heavy tafettuan, in light colors, ontohangeable ground of Spring tints. Thus a surface of buttercup color and white will be crossed with emerald, and a blue and silver with sea blue, a blondine and callow green ground with pink. These silks are wide, and cost \$4 50 a yard. Grenadine de coupé has velvet reses or buds raised on the thin white ground, in the same way as the relour de coupé worn last Autumn. The effect is lovely, as if the filmy robe was strewn with open blossoms and petals. The muslin de sore is both corded and plain, with broad center, which is filled with branches of rich flowers chince, bordered by solid two-inch stripes of cherry blue or grass green about the center of the broad white margin. The silk robes for the season are shown in delicate colors, pearl, maize, and salmon cream, with white flounce embroidered in gay flowers, and straps to trim the neck and sleeves to correspond. Price \$200. The Japanese and Canton mixtures, which come from Manchester, Engand, not a mile further East, are admired for their luster, and will be especially serviceable for underslips to wear with grenadine and muslin dresses. They are used for this purpose in England, and even for dancing tollets, for which they are better adapted than for street wear. They come in checks. bars, and stripes of Spring colors, which make charming demi toilette. The foulard serges are twilled, as the name imports, in checks and stripes. The Indian foulards show the usual comical signs in black or white, on buff and dark blue grounds, but the figures are small. In the range of economy nothing that looks as well is so cheap as a checked India silk, for it will wash and wear till it is condemned for skirt lining. They make the best walking-suits of any light material, and trim tastefully with ruches lined with grass green, violet, or any fresh color. Pipings of Algerive striped silk, and bands of the same cut bias are harmonious with these suits. The new pongee is a mixture of silk and unbleached linen, resembling the latter closely, but held in the sun it has a beautiful appearance, as if threads of gold were woven with its tissue. It is firm, and useful for traveling or street suits. Trimmed with brown bands and pipings, it may be worn becomingly by blondes. The goods are only found in the hands

of private importers.

In cheaper goods, the imitation nankeen of good finish is sold for \$7 the pattern. Striped pique, in alternate rows of cord and honeycomb, is shown, but is not liked as well as the small cord and honeycomb alone. Nainsook. in two-meh cross-bars, with figure on the square, is made up for morning dresses, as it wears better than the plain goods. Piques for morning wear have small bouquets, not so large as one's palm, printed in chintz colors on white ground. The effect of the flowers is dark and rich. Price, 80 cents a yard. Pique, in tiny chintz patterns of light color, are liked for wrappers; and there is a small, hecked marseilles in black and white that is extremely nice for children's suits, or for the seaside. Imperial pique is a soft, thick material, with the cord woven instead of stamped in the cloth, not so pretty as ordinary marseilles, but good for children's aprons and trousers as it washes easily. There are two kinds of pique-the French and American; the former a lighter quality selling at 70 cents a yard, while the latter, of no better appearance but heavier make, is 90 cents. Pique again is not so heavy as Marseilles proper; this and the peculiar softness of Marseilles makes the only difference Scotch ginghams in narrow strips and small crossbars of pleasing color are 40 cents a yard. Tamartines, a cotton oods, woven with open mesh like mozambique, is extremely pretty for thin dresses, looking as well as fine Ernanl, which sells at \$1 25, for only 50 cents a yard. It omes in all lively colors, and is really desirable for Sum-

A word or two rather of correction than direction about making dresses. The present fashion is to wear the puffed upper skirt quite short, but every day one sees dozens of new dresses of good material evidently cut with attention to style, which are an offense to every practiced eye. If you don't want to be fashionable, make your dresses guiltless of ruffle or flounce, with three o four rows of folds round the skirt, like the neat old ladies from the country that plod so peacefully our streets once in a while. But this half-and-half business is next slovenliness in its discouraging appearance. A fewwords as to outlines will direct the eye in future. If the lower skirt has a flounce, make the upper one puffed and quite short, reaching less than half ray down the skirt. Ruffle this or fringe it, and don't make it too full: one-quarter extra depth is enough to allow for puffs; make the backs full; two widths of 27inch stuff is not too much. Many dresses are spoiled for want of this precaution. If you like a long upper skirt without puffs, raise it at the sides, between the two side gores, on one seam only, with three pleat, and large, irregular rosette, or broad notched bows, not little stringy Another thing, a round, plain basque never looks well over a nicely puffed skirt. I have seen many costumes spoiled by wearing these; the basque should have square tab fronts, and the back much puffed or laid in a large fan pleating, or cut off at the belt and finished by an upright bow and sash. As the warm weather advances, basques may be dispensed with, the short puffed dress with wide sash will be all the required tollet. French walking dresses, by the way, are cut square and broad in the neck to wear with muslin chemisettes, a very pretty fashion. Watteau costumes and plain ones are seen in this style.

Two or three new full-dress bonnets were so happily arranged in form and color as to demand description here. A rich black thread lace bonnet bore a coronet of feathery elderberry flowers, above which was a standing edge of black lace. The back was covered by a broad barbe in a butterfly bow, held by a knot and trail of the foamy white blessems. A broad rich barbe forms the strings. A high puff of telle has a coronet of lace with a humming-bird poised to the right detaining a garland of rich field flowers, with falling grasses These part is of flowers are so large as to conceal almost the entire hat. A charming bonnet of white lace has a oronet of large pink apple-blossoms, a cluster of which holds a vail of white net, bordered with lace, behind. A shepherdess hat of crimped neapolitan and silk braid, has a puffing of rose-colored tulle round the crown, and a narrow ruche of the same under the brim. Over the crown fall three sprays of June roses, which are caught omehow with the pink tulle scarf, and fall have a yard below the brim. The scarf is a yard long at least, and bordered with tulie ruches. A fine black straw with low grown has the upturned brim lined with rose colored silk, and pleated half rosettes placed cockade wise at the side, and out of it seems to grow a half blown rose, salmon tinged with pink. The sloping cap shapes have a bow, with short notched ends tied directly on the crown. The English turban of black straw is among the heavier styles, and is trimmed with ostrich feathers and skeleton plumes. The new senside hats are so flexible that they can be rolled up and put in a trunk without injury. Small sailor hats of rough straw will be stylish fo ladie sas well as children, worn with a long vail and simple tie of narrow ribbon. All the girls who study fashion in little things are seen with long grenadine valls tied round the crown of their hats or bonnets, and left floating-a more graceful mode than the one that has been in vogue so long of tying the head up in a vail as if one had the

Among the new costumes is one of black silk and color, which is particularly pretty as well as elegant. The un derskirt is mazarine blue silk, with eight-inch gathered flounce, headed by two standing ruffles bound with black and set on with a thick ruche of black silk, pinked on the edge. The skeleton over-dress of black grosgrain is trimmed with this ornamental ruching, cut like the leaves of a flower; heading, black thread lace a finger deep. It is open at the throat, to show the blue underdress, and a ruche passes over the shoulder, and forms an epaulette with lace frill. A flat Watteau fold is laid on the back and held by a passimentine ornament; the neck is bordered by a lace ruche, an an oral bow of silk and lace holds the pliat at the belt, below which the fold broadly exposes the inch blue lining edged with lace. The blue sleeve has a black puff on the cibow trimmed both sides with a pinked ruche. The side scams of the skirt are open, and caught with inch rosettes of black lace with a blue button in the center.

A new sleeve is coat-shaped, but slightly gathered on the seams; a puff of satin heads it, and a strap of satin set with large phain buttons extends nearly to the elbow on the upper side of the sleeve from the puff, a corresponding one holds down the fullness on the cutside of the forearm. The dress from which this is taken is a warm, golden brown silk, the skirt of which is trimmed by three wide ruffles, headed by puffs of satin nearly the same width, the back puffed en paniers, and a band of satin five inches wide down the sides is held in puffs by flat bands of silk of four inches, studded with large sating buttons. From A. T. Stewart & Co.

The covenience of the over dress renders black silk outside garments more popular than they were expected to be. A skeleton tunic, i. e., without sleeves or side-pieces, is an addition which may be worn with any toilet but a white waist and different skirt. The under dress must be of one color. A popular style is a tunic skirt of black slik bouffant, looped by oval rosettes and worn with a fichu cape caught to the belt behind and before. A skeleton basque has complete mantilla fronts, with no back; a rounded deep basque skirt covered with a heavy pleating is attached to a belt which joins the mantilla, and above these two is worn a short silk jacket handsomely trimmed, and sewed to the mantilla on the shoulders. Close pleatings form the trimming. A skel-

cton tunic has a pointed throat before and behind; the si irt is open to the belt behind; trimming, a pleated

rull o od ed both sides with parrow guipure. A seep m untilla for elderly ladies has the back slightly drawn togother by a band and bow with ends, a square bertha or yoke outlined with trimmings, a satin-bound refle pleated in the center; heading, drop fringe; the

pleating surrounds the garment. The trimmings seen on silk over-dresses are double and treble ruffles edged with narrow guipure, headed by one fold of satin; notehed deep ruffle with little ful headed by three rows of satin ruffles reaching up both fronts; eval puffs of satin caught by narrow, eval buttons; guipure pleatings headed by resettes of passimen tera studded with tiny satin loops and bows, and large quilled resettes or partial ones; deep pointed pleatings forming cavalier cuffs, shoulder pieces, and heading the eash, also close side pleatings between inch bands of satin. Delicate French cloths for children's cloaks are sold for \$5 a yard. They have dashes and specks of cotor, blue, purple or yellow on white ground. A dark French cloth in shaded grays, about as thick as ladies' cloth, but firmer, and with a soft, crape-like appearance, is service able for boys' attire and seaside dresses; it is double width : \$2 50 a yard. From Lord & Taylor.

Men's wear for business will be double-breasted pal ctots of brown and greenish gray melton, cutaway in front, with pockets on the side and silk facing. There is no notable change in sack coats. The usual blue dablia and brown shades of plain cloth will be popular, and light cream and dust grays for stylish promenade overcoats and trowsers.

Pleated blouses are worn by small boys; the Clarendo has box pleats in the back, a false vest in front, outlined with binding-trimming on side-seams and cuffs, and is worn with knee-pants. La Perichole of mixed cassimere, in brownish gray, has a vest outline in wide and narrow braid, with tiny gilt buitons between, braid embroidery on skirt and cuffs, also worn with knee-pants. One do sign has pleats in the back; another is fitted to the form. The Sheridan is a cutaway, with rolling collar, vest, and knee-pants, or is made without collar and with false vest. The Metropolitan suit, for larger boys, is made in fine steel and brown mixtures; the coat has no seam in the back, rolls to second button, sleeves smaller, and the vest higher than were worn last Fall. From J. Devlin & Co.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of April 16, has ust reached me. I have read the editorial entitled 'Colonizing from New-York" with very great interest. The advice it contains, if adopted, would be worth untold millions to the North as well as to the South.

My object in this communication is to call the attention of farmers, struggling on small farms, to a section of the South not named by you, but which I think offers sure advantages to the immigrant. The South Carolina Improvement and Trust Company. incorporated by the last Legislature of South Caro lina, and to which has been granted a charter of great liberality, undertakes to do the very work you recommend Northern associations to undertake.

Its object is to buy the large plantations, and divide them into small farms of 50 and 100 acres each. These farms it sells to actual settlers at a sum just sufficiently above the original cost to pay the expenses of transfer, surveys, and other incidental expenses. The corporators are well known Northern men, and it is their purpose to make each colony the center of such political education, social and religious influences as shall conserve the blessings bought Oro, the first of the colonies, is situated in Chester-

field County, S. C. Several thousand acres of land have already been bought, and are now being divided have already been bought, and are now being divided according to the Company's plan. Quite a number of the farms are already taken, and the foundation is laid for a prosperous community. On the general subjects of climate, healthfulness, fertility, &c., I could fill an entire page of The Tribune. As I write planting is just being finished, and the prospects for good crops are most flattering. The frosts, so disastrons elsewhere, have not harmed us, chetries, peaches, and apples are untouched. Corn is well up, and in ten days all our cotton will be planted.

I shall be glad to communicate with any individuals or committees proposing immigration, and will

I shall be glad to commitmeate with any hard will supply them with all needed information. It is, of course, too late to come with any hope of making a crop this year. Now, however, is the time to come to have things well in hand for another year. All who hope to do anything as it ought to be done, should have their land selected and be ready for work by November at the latest. work by November at the latest.

One word as to personal safety and social advantages. The community in the midst of which this first colony has settled, treat it with kindness, and

according to their knowledge and training, with deference and respect. We are in less fear of personal violence than we should be in the quietest part of the old Empire State. We sleep with doors unlocked and windows open. We purpose building a church and school next Summer. A charter has been granted for a railroad to run entirely through the colony, which railroad will be the direct route between your city and Charleston, bringing in within colony, which railroad will be the ding us within tween your city and Charleston, bringing us within tween your city and Charleston, bringing us within tween your city and Charleston, bringing us within the colony, which railroad will be the colony. 48 hours of the former place. Oro, Chesterfield County, S. C.

## HYDROPHOBIA IN CHICAGO.

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE WITH DEATH-FAILURE OF THE RUSSIAN BATH TREATMENT.

A young man named William Goodwillie died a horrible death from the combined effects of hydrophobia and a Russian steam bath, in Chicago, on Monday afternoon. The particulars are of a peculiarly distress ing character. About two months ago, while the deceased was at work, a small our bit him on the fleshy part of the right hand, between the knuckles of th thumb and fore-finger. There was nothing in the appear-

ance of the animal to excite suspleion or alarm.

The wound was a serious one, but Mr. Goodwillie did not take steps to eradicate the poison. Last week he worked very hard, especially on Friday and part of the following day. On Saturday afternoon he complained of paius in his bones and physical prestration. He dropped work and sat down, remarking that he was going to have small-pox or hydrophobia. He barked in a playful way, and tried to treat the matter as lightly as possible. He went home, subsequently, and laid down on the bed. The night passed quietly. The disease was gathering in force for its final charge. Sunday morning he arose and par-

for its final charge. Sunday morning he arose and par-tially dressed himself. He went to the washstand to make his toilet. That was the last of his sanity. He looked on the water and went mad.

He began to rave. Doctors were called in. The phar-macopoeia was ransacked for remedies. The doctors held consultations. They told him he could not survive. The long and weary Sunday passed, and the patient grew worse. Toward night, however, he was able to drink water to allay the burning thirst that tornented him. He though the was getting better. As morning approached the old horror of water returned, and he would drink no wors. The sight of any find, or even of a sun in which where to amy the outer of the cold here or of water returned, and he would drink no more. The sight of any fluid, or even of a cup in which water had been, threw him instantly into fits. Paroxysms came on and succeeded each other at short intervals. During their prevalence he raved horribly. He attempted to initiate the bark of a dog. Foam began to flow from his mouth. During the intervals between the paroxysms he was lucid. The paroxysms succeeded each other more rapidly. He raved wilder than ever. He rushed at one of the watchers with a chair. He was placed in not baths, covered up so that he could not see the horrible water. His throat swelled. Swallowing became impossible. He tried to expectorate, but often in valu. His eyes were fleree, his cheeks pale and parched; the lower jaw hung down, leaving the mouth wide open. The physicians unananimously recommended the famous remedy of the French Dr. Bruisson—a Russian steam-bath. He was placed in a close carriage and conveyed to the bath-rooms. The moment he entered the vapory atmosphere of the bath-house, his madness increased, and, distending his mouth to its widest reach, he nearly choked himself is vain endeavors to expectorate. When the ibath was ready a pair of handcuffs were placed on his wrists, and he was forcibly thrust into the little air-tight closet called a bath-room. The steam is forced into the chamber from underneath, and as the effects made themselves perceptible he became furiously frantic. His yells were loud and appalling, and very much resembled the bark of a dog. He stamped his bare feet on the floor, beat the sides with his hoad and manacled hands, and otherwise behaved himself in a manner that was terrible to hear, and froze the blood of those in waiting. Gradually the heat was increased, and in the course of five minutes 125- Fahrenheit was reached. At this stage a body fell to the floor, and then all was still. The heat was then increased to 130- and shut off. A minute or twe after the attendant entered the little chamber, and conveyed and conveyed the almost hanhmate form into an adjoining room. Cold water was thrown on his face, and he began to breathe slowly. Under the application of more water, respiration increased perceptibly, and hopes were expressed that the remedy had proved efficacious. But soon he began to foam at the mouth; his breath came slow and heavily, and about ten minutes after he was taken from the bath-room he expired. This face, in death, showed no marks of the terrible agony that a few moments before rent his soul, and, when his eyes had been closed, his countenance presented the very picture of peace.

[Chicago Tribune.

AMHERST COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT, 1869. The following is the programme for Com-

mencement week at Amherst College:

mencement week at Amherst College:

Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, July 4.
Address before the Society of Inquiry on Sunday evening, by President Fairchild of Oberlin, Ohio.

Prize speaking, Monday evening, July 5.
Address of Prof. Dimond of Providence before the Phi
Beta Kapya Society, Tuesday atternoon, July 6.
Alumni meeting, Wednesday morning, July 7.
Address by Senator Patterson of New-Hampshire before the Social Union, Wednesday afternoon.
Social gathering of the Alumni and friends of College, at College Hall, Wednesday evening.

Commencement exercises, Thursday, July 8.
Class concert, Thursday evening.

MUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

RINK-TERRACE GARDEN, LION PARK, ETC.

The philosophy of the Germans, who, during

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN - THE L.

the heat of Summer, seek their amusement out-of-doors, instead of undergoing a gradual baking process in badly ventilated and inclosed thouters and concert hulls, is becoming recognized by Americans as a sound one, and for the last few seasons the latter people have practically shown their approval of the idea, by largely patronizing the garden concerts and other entertainments originated by the Germans, and which were formerly supported by them alone. Of course, the simplicity and moderate de. mands of the German taste were soon found imadequate to the extravagant ideas of American, and an attempt was made on a grand scale to cater for their patronage by the erection of the structure known as the Ceatral Park Garden. It occupies nearly an entire block, situated on Fifty-ninth-st. and Seventh-ave. It comprises a large concert hall, opening on to a garden, the whole decorated and illuminated in the best taste; adjoining this is the hotel and cafe, containing ladies and and gentlemen's dining halls, bar, café, &c. It was opened for the first time last Summer, with concerts every evening, and occasional matinées, by the cele brated orchestra of Theo. Thomas. The elegance and comfort of the new building were soon the talk of New-York, and it at once became the resort of all the fashion ables of the metropolis. The entertainments were conducted with the strictest propriety, and the facility of access was not the least among the attractions of the place. During the recess the place has been considerably altered and modified. The grand Hall has been enlarged and extended, and the whole of the building has been redecorated and remodeled. The orchestra has been reconstructed so that the music can be heard equally well in the Garden as in the Hall. Of the musical attractions for the ensuing season but very little is as yet appounced, but if Mr. Thomas only keeps pace with the progress of the past three seasons, the public will have every reason to be satisfied. An engagenent has been made with Levy, the cornet soloist, to commence on the opening night, which is announced for the 12th of May. Undoubtedly this is the proper place for

he will surely meet here the popular recognition accorded to him at Mellon's concerts in London, and Pasdeloup's concerts in Paris, and which would be perhaps justly refused to him at a chamber concert of virtuosi. The orchestra will be the same as that of last year, and to say this is to say that it cannot be improved upon. Everything in the way of refreshments will be of the very best quality, and this department will continue to be superintended by Mr. Robert Schindler. The restaurant and hotel will be kept ope all day, as well as evening, for the accommodation of visitors to Central Park, The advent and continuance of the hot weather promise a welcome and brilliant opening for this favorite place of amusement.

The Empire City Rink is a colossal and magnificent milding, situated at the corner of Sixty-fourth-st. and Third-ave. It will be opened during the Summer months as a Grand Musical Palace and Fair. Mr. L. F. Harrison, the most enterprising of American managers, will be the director, and he purposes utilizing the immense resources of the place in such a manner as to make it the most novel and attractive exhibition in the city. The whole immense area will be kept clear for promenades, balls, &c., and the space around will be occupied by stalls, at which every description of goods will be sold. On the outside of the promenade, in front of the stalls, will be tables and chairs for refreshments. Daily and nightly concerts will be given under the direction of H. B. Dodworth with the Park Band. Balls and other amusements will make up the sum of attractions offered to the public. A resort of the this kind, if conducted in a decorous and respectable manner, must prove a great boon to the thickly populated district in which it is situated, and will attract numbers from Yorkville, Havlem, and Westchester. Mr. Harrison contemplates erecting a great organ on the same large scale as that to be used at the great Peace Festival in Boston. The annual Musical Festival of New-York will take place here in July.

The Terrace Garden, so well known under Theo. Thomas's management two seasons ago, will open in about two weeks. The entertaluments will be exclusively German, and will consist of two concerts weeklytwo performances of alfresco comedy in a theater erected on the grounds, and the remainder of the time will be devoted to pic-mes, festivals, &c., by the Liederkranz, Arion, and other societies. The musical arrangements will be under the direction of A. Neuendorf, and the dramatic performances by the members of the Stadt Theater

company. The Lion Park and Belvedere will be under the same management as last year, that of Mr. Kapff of the Steuben House. No regular performances, musical or other-wise, are announced, but the place affords splendid ac-commodations to parties visiting the Park. The principal events will be the great festivals of the Liederkranz, and other German societies, for which purpose the place is admirably adapted.

other German societies, for which purpose the piace is admirably adapted.

These are the chief of the many Summer resorts in and around New-York. The others are too small or too much out of the way to call for special comment.

## CENTRAL PARK.

"The Spring is here, the delicate footed Mar, With her bright garments full of leaves and lowers." The grass grows green and bright, the trees

are renewing their foliage, the birds are twittering in the trees, the blustering March weather which held over setting into April has gone, and all nature is being rejuvenated. To the man of business, who cannot seek "green fields and pastures new," Central Park affords an opportunity of seeing how the Springtime is advancing. Thus early in the season, when the Winter's cold is not yet forgotten, and les modes de printemps are still new, it presents a most attractive appearance. The trees are put-ting forth their leaves, the grass is springing up luxurintly, while the drives and paths are filled with equipages, questrians, velocipedists, and pedestrians. The air is

oure and exhibitanting, and the crowds who flock thither rink it in with a pleasure that never palls. Much has been done to the Park in the last few months Much has been done to the Park in the last few months in heantifying it for the visitors who come from afar to behold its glories, as well as for its New-York habitues. The drives and paths have been put in order, the sed has been renewed where necessary, all that could be done has been accomplished. Trees have been set out, and all care has been bestowed upon those already existed, and there is every probability that in the future they will be glants of the Park, if not of the forest.

A fine attraction has been recently added in the bronze statue known as "The Indian Huntor." This fine piece of statuary, by Ward, is at present mounted on a temporary pedestal near the Mail, and is attracting many admirers. The statue of Columbus is not yet set up, but soon will be. When both are properly mounted they will constitute one of the chief, attractions to this resort.

The arrangements for music will probably remain unchanged, so that the people will be able to hear their favorite airs as before. As far as can be ascertained, there is no contemplation of any change, and every reason to believe that the agreeable practice of former years will be adhered to.

It will no doubt be disappointing to velocipedestriana that no arrangements have been made for them, and that they is some probability that the previewes they now

years will be adhered to.

It will no doubt be disappointing to velocipedestriana that no arrangements have been made for them, and that there is some probability that the privileges they now enjoy will be curtailed. The new vehicle does not seem to receive much favor at the hands of the Commissionera. The velocipede has been banished from the drives because it was always getting in the way of other vehicles, or at least they thought so, which amounted to the same thing. So it was consigned to the bridle paths and the waiks, where it may yet be seen in all its glory. The Mail affords a fine field for the display of velocipedal taleat and skill. It is long and straight and level, and the rider can show himself to his friends professional or not, in the most striking manner. The winding paths and walks are calculated to give facility in handing the machine, but there is a whisper that they are to be denied curry to the Park except at certain hours, and it seems that the time over which the expected interdet may extend is just the time that the velocipedists most desire to see and be seen. In the afternoons, when the throng is at its hight, is probable the use of the bloggle will be forbidden within the Park. But there romains one comfort to the enthusiastic riders, that they have a long, straight, and almost level course, extending along the cast side of the Park, two miles on Fifth-ave. This is now receiving an application of asphalte and sand, that will make it an eminently desirable place for those who delight in the exercise.

The decorations of the Terrace are nearly completed.

will make it an eminently designable place for those who delight in the exercise.

The decorations of the Terrace are nearly completed. The grand stairway, with its beautiful brown-stone sculptures, has alreacy been described. The sculptures are admired by all, and are to all appearances as perfect at the day they were put into position. The tiles on the floor and celling of the room beneath the Terrace are almost all in position, and present a fine appearance. The panels are to be decorated with floral representations and arabesques, and the work is going on as rapidly as possible. A great deal has been accomplished during the Winter, but much remains to do. The effect produced by the bright tiles, and their contrasts of color, is very charming.

duced by the bright tiles, and their contrasts of color, is very charming.

The work on the Central Fountain is in progress, and there is nope that it will be completed during the Summer. When finished it will be in every respect worthy of the Park and the city in which it will be located. In general design and beauty, it is thought that it will be in no way inferior to the celebrated bronze fountains at the Place de la Concorde at Paris. The lower part of the fountain is to be of stone, but the figures and the rest of the sculptural part will be in bronze.

The Belvidere at the southern end of the Croton Reservoir is rapidly approaching completion, and will soon be ready for the purposes for which it was intended.

Manhattan square is no more. It is about to become a den of wild beasts; in other words, it is to be transformed into a zoological garden, where those who have an interest for such things may go and satiate their currosity. When finished and provided with such a collection of animals as it is proposed to supply, it will not fail to be an object of great interest to New Yorkers, and to visitors from distant parts of the country. Besides this there will be other attractions, that to describe would trench upon space.

An establishment for the dispensing of mineral waters

space. establishment for the dispensing of mineral waters An establishment for the dispensing of mineral waters of all kinds is about to be opened at a convenient spot at the north end of the Green, and here the thirsty folk may repair, and while drinking the waters may imagine them-selves at Saraioga, or Vichy, or Kissingen, or the hund-red other places where fashlonables resort to kill time and to drink water that has "a flavor of warm distrema" in if